New York, Sunday, May 15, 1849.

REMOVAL.—The HERALD OFFICE is removed to the spa-cious and central building at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, where all advertisements and subscriptions are received. Also, orders received for printing of every

(17- Hon. T. Marshall's Speeches on Temperance, in pamphles form, a beautiful octavo edition, containing le-pages, for sale at this office-Price of single copies 6; cents, and 4 cents per copy to newsmen.

To the City Carriers of the Herald.

You are directed to serve the patrons of the Herald every morning, in every part of the city before 7 o'clock, A. M. There is no excuse for non-compliance. Our fast pressee enable us to supply every reader as early as that hour. If any regular carrier in any ward, neglects this direction, our patrons will please to give us information at our office, north-west-corner Fulton and Nassau streets, and he shall be promptly removed, and a more punctual man put in his place.

Important from Havana and Mexico. By a late arrival from Havana, down to the 30th ult., we have received important intelligence from Mexico, relative to the political movements of that

The British steamer "Tevitot" arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, on the 29th ult. The late election in Mexico had gone entirely for Bustamente. In consequence Santa Anna had ordered 5000 men to

Bustamente was to sail for England on the 1st of May, by the steamer "Solway," which was to sail that day for Southampton.

Fanny Elssler had finished her engagements Havana, and was to sail for Maxico on the 6th of May. She had letters from all the noblesse of Cubs to those of Mexico. The Governor of Vera Cruz had offered her a guard of 100 armed men, to con-duct her in safety and triumph to the city of Mexico. Great preparations were making to receive the "divine Fanny" in Mexico.

Men and Things.

Our intelligence from all parts of the country is in teresting and highly favorable, as regards commerce. trade, crops, religion, morals, foreign affairs-peace, amity, and brotherly love.

The United States Secretary of State is in town. on route to his country seat at Marshfield, and the negotiations with Lord Ashburton, in relation to the disputed territory, bids fair to come to an amicable termination. The governments of Maine and Massachusetts are called upon to act in the matter. Congress has passed the loan bill-the appropria

tion bill-and will most probably adopt the new system of revenue proposed by the Treasury Department There will be no difficulty in Rhode Island-the principle of universal suffrage must succeed soone or later.

In Canada every thing is quiet, and the province

seems to be getting into a prosperous condition.

From Texas we have nothing particularly new The Texians are making great preparations to carry the war into Mexico-but they want the moreynot the men. From Mexico, we learn that Sant Anna has obtained a loan of \$15,000,000, but it is doubtful whether he will maintain his authority very long in that nation. He is a great scoundrel.

The annual moral and religious anniversarie have just closed-and the state of the world is found to be a little better than it was last year, but not so much improved as had been expected. The Mormons and their prophet go ahead the fastest. We, of the old lines, must put on more harness, and fight

Satan a little harder next year.

In theatricals things are in a queer condition The old large theatres are going down-and new theatres about going us. Fanny Ellsler has gone to Mexico on a speculation of \$28,000, making proba bly a sum of \$200,000 picked up in the two Americas in two years-pretty fair, Fanny. The two Brahams, father and son, are giving crowded concerts at Washington and thereabouts-they are en rous for the great West. Nagel and Mrs. Sutton are coming up the Mississippi, singing and shovelling in

the money all the way.

Dickens (Boz) is expected here every day from Canada. He sails for England on the 7th June. Lord Morpeth is on his way to Niagara Falls from the great West.

A great many fashionable families, from New York and other cities, are going out to spend the summer at the springs on the continent of Europe They go in the steamers-but principally in the

## Valuable Mexican Grant.

About four years ago, Mr. William Henry Brown, the following patent right from the Mexican Go

[From the Diario del Gobierro de la Republica Mejicana July 21, 1838.

General Government Office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

for the Home Department.

The supreme government, in conformity with the laws of the country, has, under this date, granted letters patent unto the citizen William Henry Brown, a native of the United States of North America, conferring upon him the exclusive privilege of introducing and navigating all classes of steam vessels, in all the rivers, streams or lakes situated within the Province of Tobasco, for the space of ten years from this date; the said patentee having been the first to introduce steam navigation into that Province, and having relinquished all claims or demands which he might have held against the government of this republic. Notice of which is here given for the information of the public.

Joaquire De Iturbide.

JOAQUIRE DE ITURBIDE. Mexico, July 8th, 1838.

But the political embarrassments of the country have hitherto prevented his turning this privilege to account. He now sees his way clear, and is about to start with a full head of steam characteristic of Yankee enterprise. He has been purchasing boats, and a variety of machinery for manufacturing purposes, and intends to buy more at New Orleans, on his way to his destination, and will, doubtless, make an enormous fortune. He is in affluent circum stances, having married a wealthy Mexican heiress and is extremely desirous of introducing the many advanced improvements of his native country into the one of his adoption. Perhaps no country possesses greater facilities for steam navigation than the noble lakes, rivers and streams of the beautiful province of Tobasco. They flow through a most fertile and paradisaical region, and will now be a source of lucrative commerce to a number of Mr. Brown's spirited countrymen. We heartly wish him succese, and congratulate him on the rare means which he possesses of introducing the arts of civilization into one of the most neglected, but lovely and delightful portions of the world.

PIETY AND PHILOSOPHY .- Dr. Barrett commences the developement of his Swedenborgian religion and philosophy this morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Lyceum of Natural History.

Musicat.-A splendid Concert is to be given at the Apollo Rooms on Wednesday next. A number of vocalists and musicians are engaged. Among other is Norton, the famous trumpet player. It is said his strains are so exhilerating that he will raise a barbarian to the skies and draw a spirit down to the

PASSENGERS TO NEW YORK.-We have obtained the following statement, showing the arrivals of

Excess of 1842 over 1840, 1,969. Over 1841, 9,338 Excess of 1840 over 1841, 7,569. The increase thi year over last is in consequence of the starving con

dition of Great Britain. NAVAL NEWS .- Commander McKenzie has been detached from the steam frigate Missouri, and ordered to the command of the beautiful new brig Somers. Com. McKenzie is a very gentlemanly and experienced officer. He is the author of "Year in

Mountains is said to be fourteen feet deep, and five Bradley 8 810,000. FRESHET FOR NEW ORLEANS-Snow on the Rocky or six feet at the head waters of the Mississippi.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, 3P. M. Mr. MERRICK offered a resolution, that all recommendations for persons nominated for office, sent to the Senate, from the Executive should be considered confidential. Mr. McRoberts gave notice that he should offer an amendment to have all nominations considered with open doors. The general order, being the private bill calendar, was taken up and acted upon until one o'clock, when the house amendment to the general appropriation came before the Senate.

The New York Custom House seems determined to become a source of interminable difficulty and contention. Yesterday there was a developement in the House that created some surprise. For the last two days there has been a fierce contest on an appropriation of \$28,000 for furniture, &c. Those favoring it did not pretend to say that the expenditure had been made under an appropriation for that object, but confessed that it had been made, not only without authority, but in the face of a direct vote, by Congress refusing the appropriation. They, however, set up a plea, that a letter from Mr. Woodoury, as Secretary of the Treasury, authorised the

building commissioners to buy the furniture, &c.

Mr. Proffir, who took the lead in opposition, denied that Mr. Woodbury had written any such letter -he said that he had examined the Secretary's letter on file, and that it contained nothing which could be construed into an approval of this violation of law. He referred also to Mr. Poindexter's report as giving an extract from Mr. Woodbury's letter refu-sing to sanction the expenditure unless Congress first authorised it.

giving an extract from Mr. Woodbury's letter refusing to sanction the expenditure unless Congress first authorised it.

Mr. Fillmore then rose and read what purported to be a copy of Mr. Woodbury's letter handed to him as he said by Mr. Fraser, architect of the Custom House, and which letter made Mr Woodbury to say that he approved of Mr. Fraser's plan for furnishing the Custom House, "especially the construction, &c" and also the "painting and bronzing of the iron work." The statement made by Mr. Proffit, as also the extract quoted by Mr. Poindexter, differed from the letter read by Mr. Fillmore thus materially. Mr. Proffit rose and denied that the letter just read was a true copy, and pronounced the part of it quoted as a forgery. This produced much excitement, and Mr. Cave Johnson immediately sent to the Treasury Department for a certified copy of Mr. Woodbury's letter. On receiving it, Mr. Proffit's statement was found to be correct.—The "especially, &c., and the bronzing," &c., had been inserted by Mr. Fraser in the copy which he gave to Mr. Fillmore, and thus this erroneous copy had been imposed upon the chairman of the ways and means. Mr. Fillmore made the expose, and it created universal indignation which was not a little increased by the reading of an apology from Mr. Fraser, in which he said that he had written Mr. Woodbury's letter from memory, &c. The consequence of this exposure was that the House unanimously refused to make the appropriation, and at present a total distrust of everything connected with the New York Custom House prevails in Congress. We may judge of the object of inserting the word bronzing when we find that one item of the Custom House bill is nearly Eight Thousand Dollars for bronzing and painting iron work. How comes it that all the first part of the letter is correctly copied, and the latter and important part is thus falsified and altered. Mr. Fillmore informed the house that he had no confidence in the party concerned after this discovery, and Messrs. Roosevelt, McKeon, Woods

And now let the N. Y. Custom House prepare for a severe investigation. This discovery has confirmed the suspicions previously entertained as to the corruptions connected with its management. This morning a resolution was moved by Mr. Thompson of Indiana, for a select committee to inquire into the expenses of finishing and furnishing the Custom House, with power to send for persons and papers, and it was adopted without objection, and the whole matter will now be ripped up When this resolution was adopted, the House went into committee of the whole, and took up the navy appropriation bill, upon which the day will be consumed.

Mr. Wise has been arrested for the purpose of holding him to bail to keep the peace. Particulars in season for the "Postscript." And now let the N. Y. Custom House prepare for

LATEST FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.- The New York arrived at New Orleans on the 5th inst. with intelligence from Galveston to the 2d inst. We find in the papers the following items of news from the two republics:-

According to the latest accounts from Corpus Christi, 1000 men were embodied at that point, and 300 were at Victoria, impatient to march.

It had been reported at Corpus Christi that a force of 750 Mexicans were on their march to attack the place, but the report was unfounded, or else they found that they were walking into a hornet's nest, and backed out.

There is late news from March 1000 and 1000 are they found that they were from March 2000 are they are the same power from March 2000 are they are they are the same power from March 2000 are they are th

and backed out.

There is late news from Matamoras. There are said to be between two and three thousand Mexican soldiers there, but they do not talk of coming

this way.

Three additional companies of volunteers sailed

Three additional companies of volunteers sailed for the West on Wendnesday—the Galveston Invincibles, Capt. John M. Allen; Mississippi Guards, Capt. H. W. Allen, and the Georgia Volunteers, Capt. John B. Hoxie.

Capt. T. S. Wood's company, the Tusealoosa and Eutaw Volunteers are here and ready to sail.

We learn that the President has appointed Capt. Thomas Newton Woods, of the Tuscaloosa Emigrants, Volunteer Aid de camp, with the privilege to retain his rank in the line. He is a young gentleman of handsome promise, and comes to Texas with the reputation of a good officer and noble soldier.

He has also appointed Thomas Casey, Esq. of Cahawba, Alabama, Volunteer Aid de camp. He is a young gentleman of fortune and finished military education, and is now employed in preparing the emigrants at Corpus Christi for making improvements in the West.

the emigrants at Corpus Christi for making improvements in the West.

This manifests a disposition on the part of the President, to encourage emigration to Texas.

Such emigrants as have recently arrived are met with a joyous and universal welcome. A rich field of enterpise is open before them, and one in which unfading laurels are to be won. To the chivalrous hunters of the United States we are authorised to say—"Come on; and rely upon it you shall have ample employment.

The Secretary of State has officially announced the appointment of H. A. Cobb, as Vice Consul of France for the ports of Galveston and San Luis, in Texas.

Texas.

The ship of war Austin arrived at Galveston on the 1st inst., having on board Commodore Moore and Thomas Lubbeck, Esq., the latter of whom was one of the Santa Fe prisoners, who escaped from the city of Mexico soon after his arrival. From the intelligence brought by the Commodore and Mr. Lubbeck, we gather the following sum-

From the city of Mexico soon after his arrival. From the intelligence brought by the Commodore and Mr. Lubbeck, we gather the following summary:

Santa Anna has raised a large amount of money, (rumor says fifteen millions dollars) by way of loan from the Catholic priests. There is embodied between fifty and sixty thousand soldiers, about thirty thousand of whom are in the City of Mexico, and the remainder distributed among the principal towns of the republic. It is supposed that Santa Anna is playing a game of deception with the soldiers in the following way. He has issued orders for Arista's arrest, in consequence of the latter having refused to obey the order of Santa Anna, directing him to repair, with his forces, to the City of Mexico, with a view of concentrating them with others collecting by Santa Anna for the invasion of Texas. Arista is supposed to be in the secret, and to have received instructions from Santa Anna to disobey orders, in order that a plausible pretext might be afforded for sending a large army for his arrest, and then after the collecting of as large a force as may be practicable in the northern provinces under Arista, it was supposed to be the intention to make a sudden descent with all their forces upon the "Department of Texas." The manœuvre of Santa Anna has, it is thought, been resorted to, because of the unwillingness of the soldiery to march upon Texas. Their experience at the battle of San Jacinto having taught them some useful lessons which they do not appear to have forgotten.

It is said that the Mexican government has borrowed eighty thousand doubloons from one of their towns, the name of which we cannot now recollect, to procure from England two iron steamers, which have been in readiness for them for some time, but which they have hitherto been unable to obtain, in consequence of a want of the money to pay for them. Commodore Moore thinks there is no doubt of the fact, that the amount of money above stated, and for the purpose mentioned, has been obtained. Should this arra

FIRE IN WOODSTOCK, N. B .- Newhall & Moore. William Camber, W. F. Wilmot, and the Misses Smith, suffered by fire in Woodstock last Friday

FIRE IN WORCESTER .- The railroad car factory of Bradley & Rice was destroyed on Thursday. Los Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Kent and Aldermen Balis and Hatfield.

May 14.—Trial of Wm. L. Stone for a libel an the Court, of Oyer and Terminer.—After the opening of the Court, and the names of the Jurors had been called, Mr. Graham said, I wish the District Attorney to state the positions of law on which he intends to rely in this case. The District Attorney then gave the different cases and rules of law on which he intended to rely, when Mr. Graham asked if he was to know by intuition all the contents of the books to which the District Attorney had referred, and said he was entitled to call on the District Attorney to state the principles of law on which he valid. To this the District Attorney replied, that he relied on the general principles of the law of libel—he admitted that the jury were judges both of the law and the fact, and maintained that the evidence showed malice not only implied but expressed.

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but expressed.

Mr. Graham then rose and addressed the Jury in a
speech of upwards of three hours in duration, explaining
the law of libel as it referred to private citizens and public men, stating that the framers of the constitution of thicountry had been so jealous of the liberty of the press that
they had made it the fundamental law of the land that the
jury should be, in cases of trial for libel, the judges both
of the law and the fact, which has not been done in any
other case whatever. He went on to define the duties of
the jury, and stated that there was much greater latitude
allowed to the press in criticising the actions of public
men, than in criticising those of private citizens; that
whereas, in the latter case, malice was always implied on
the face of a libel; on the former it was not so, and
although the facts which were stated might be
untrue or the inferences which might be drawn
from those facts were incorrect, yet if it could
be shown that there was probable cause for the opinions
stated or inferences drawn, it was sufficient justification,
and an action for libel would not lie. He then went on to
consider the libel on which the present indictment was
found and to explain the motive (which he said were apparent on the face of it) which had actuated Colonel Stone
in its publication.

In the explanation of the libel he endeavored to make it

rent on the face of it) which had actuated Colonel Stone in its publication.

In the explanation of the libel he endeavored to make it appear that it did not impute corrupt motives to Aldermen Purdy and Lee, but merely insinuated that they were made toolso by Mr. Morrell and Mr Hallett, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of insuring either the acquittal of James Gorden Bennett, editor of the New York Herald, or in case of his conviction, that a light sentence should be inflicted. He further said that from the evidence it appeared that Mr. Hallett and Alderman Purdy were satisfied with an explanation published by Colonelstone, and that Alderman Lee was the only presecutor, and concluded by expressing his hope of an instantaneous deliverance for his client, when the case was submitted to the jury.

Stone, and that Alderman Lee was the only presecutor, and concluded by expressing his hope of an instantaneous deliverance for his client, when the case was submitted to the jury.

Mr. Ketchum then rose and addressed the Jury. He said that he had but one object, and that was to screen his client from the verdict of sor guilty. He said that in the two indictments on which James Gordon Bennett, editor of the Herald, had been convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$350, he had been merely charged with holding up to ridicule and contempt the Judges of the Court of Sessions, and on that occasion the presiding judge, whose opinions had been overruled by the associated Aldermen, had said that if his opinion had prevailed he should have sentenced Mr. Bennett to imprisonment. Now his client was not charged with merely holding up the Judges to contempt and ridicule, but he was charged with a deeper crime, he was charged with imputing corruption and corrupt moties to the judges. This was a deeper crime than that of Bennett's, and if the jury found his client guilty on this indictment he held the learned Judge pledged to imprison his client according to the opinion he had delivered in the former cause, so that if his client was found guilty, and only one of the Associate Aldermen should agree in opinion with the Judge, he must suffer imprisonment. He went on to state that it was the duty of an Editor to inform the public of any delinquency which he might suppose to have been committed by the Public Officials, and that although such matter might not be true, yet if it could be proved that the Editor had sufficient probable cause to induce him to think such matter to be true, he could not be convicted of a libel. He said the Bench had been packed on the occasion of the trial of Mr. Bennett, and party feeelings called into operation, and animal matverted on the concasion of the trial of Mr. Bennett, and party feeelings called into operation, and animal mature to be true, he could not find; a special verdict in such a case as th

from the Court with honor.

The District Attornay then rose and said:—May it please the Court—Gentlemen of the Jury:—This case has been magnified into one of great importance, arising more from the circumstance of Colonel Stone being a distinguished member of a certain society, the influence which his paper exercises over a certain portion of society, and the ability which the editors possess of making that paper the vehicle of slander and abuse. With the punishment which the learned Counsel seem to think must, of necessity follow your verdict, neither you not I have anything do. You are there to examine and to find out whether this paper shall be allowed to slander and villify the judges of the land. Gentlemen, the conductor of the public press has his liberty—the private citizen has his liberty—the public officer has his liberty—the public officer has his liberty—Courts and juries have their liberties—alf these have their rights, and is Colonel Stone to be protected in trampling on all the privileges of the citizens and public press? You are not to forget that other citizeus have rights. We have had introduce cases which have been discussed, which were entirely disconnected and without reference to those proceeding. Gentlemen, it has been assumed that the high and dignified station which Colonel Stone occupies is to stand between him and the sentence due to a libeller. It is to be allowed to distinguish between this case and that of a poorer man? Is not the law equal for all? Is not the same justice to be meeted out to him as to another criminal? Are not the motives and intentions of Colonel Stone to be enquired into as well as another? And it colone to be enquired into as well as another? And it colone to be enquired into as well as another? And it colone to be meeted out to him as to another criminal? Are not the motives and intentions of Colonel Stone was present when the Circuit Judge bore testiment to take their ried, does it prove that it is the first time to intend the first provide and that is what we The District Attorner then rose and said:-May to stand before you and say that the punishment due to a libeller is too heavy for him to bear, and therefore you are to interpose, and for the sake of his children, of his friends and his counsel, you must save him from that sentence the justice of which has been conceded by the counsel, if he is found guilty of the libel alleged? If these considerations are to weigh with the Jury, I have mistaken the countenances of this Jury. We have been detained here four tedious days with the evidence in a case which is considered to be of the simplest description. We have been occupied four days in discussing extraneous matter. I propose to go back and examine the charge made against Colonel Stone, and see if there is evidence to satisfy you that he has written and published a libel, and you will give your verdict accordingly. We must remember that the Counsel have taken different grounds with regard to this libel. They have said it was not libellous, or that, if libellous, it was on others than those charged; they have said that it was justifiable and they have offered to prove the truth of the allegations. The boldness of the Counsel's zeal has carried them away to attack the character of two Judges and that of the District Attorney; and if they have attached more importance to this case it has been from fear of the consequences which would attend the verdict of an upright and honest jury. They have resorted to forms of law to save their client, and yet they forget that these same forms prevented the District Attorney; from inserting in the indictment the matter which they complain of being left out. This same paragraph which they say they are so anxious to have an opportunity of proving is not a direct charge but is such an insinuation as a cowardly libelier would adopt instead of making a direct charge which would be a tangible thing to take hold of, nor is there any intimation that the Mr. Lee referred to is the Atlerman Lee who it is said wishes to purchase the elience of the Herald. Gentlemen, the insinuation is u neglected my duty in the trial of Mr. Bennett. It appears from this correspondence, and from Judge Nosh's speech before the Court, that the libel had been written by Attree, and inserted without Bennett's knowledge, and Judge Nosh had admitted he had libelled Bennett more than Bennett had libelled him. And yet for this Bennet is to be sent to Blackwell's Island. And because the District Attorney did not make a speech abusing Bennett out of time and out of place, that offended Colonel Stone, this quardian of the public morals, this person who throws the shield of his holiness over the just, the pure, the moral the religious and the good. What was the libel with which Bennett was charged! He had not charged any one with diskenesty or impurity! It was merely an exceedingly and singularly with report of a coffee trial in the Court of Services, the reading of which produced a laugh from the spectators, and a smile from me. And I am charged with har-

ing conducted this trial in an extraordinary and peculiar manner; with having laughed. I did smile. I will tell you why! It was a smile raised by the peculiar manner in which a single word was apell near the close of that article. I remember it well!! The word was publicated he must have been, and very withy too-had in his report of facts—for it was a report of facts—the principal facts were proved to be time! But he had thrown in here out there on interjection, which made the judge appear a very funny fellow. It was a very clever, witty, excellent jeu d' Esprit and I had never seen that word spell to before, and I laughed at the ingenuity and telent displayed by the clover reporter in the spelling of that word. But, gentlemen, I immediately repressed the smile and conducted that trial in a decorous manner, and I appeal to the judge on the bench, it such was not the case—that I did not perform my duty in a proper manner. But the District Attorney did not perform his duty, because he did not abuse Bennet. I ought to have blackened his character, and to have described him as that foul thing which those learned counsels say he is, and then I should have done my duty. I have, however, yet to learn that it is the duty of the District Attorney do so in a case where a man comes into Court and admits his offence, however bad, wicked, or malicious he may be? If the other learned gentleman learned the duty of the District Attorney so, I did not! What can the District Attorney do more than produce the evidence, and lay it before the jury for their verdict? What more is it his duty to do? It is sometimes his duty to make an application for mercy for a poor, friendless, destitute creature! To having done so, I would plead guilty! I have been wrong in so deing! Was it my duty to ask the Court to send Bennett to Blackwell's Island, or to let the Court perform its duty in passing sentence without my interference. They say the District Attorney ought to have produced affidavits in aggravation of the sentence! They say the Judge

Mr. WHITISO then commenced reading the opinions of the Aldermen, commenting on the different parts as he went along. This opinion states that Judge Noah was willing to consider the libel as part antisfaction for the libels he had perpetrated on Mr. Bennett, and says he admit that he had libelled Mr. Bennett most—And still Bennett must go to Blackwell's Island. It stated that Mr. Bennet had sworn the article got into the paper without his knowledge—Attree swears this too—Major Noah states he knows this to be the case—Bennett had stated this in his affidavit.

affidavit—

(Mr. Ketchum intercupting the District Attorney—"Did
Bennett ever state that in his paper?" District Attorney,
"It's here!" Ketchum—"Is it in his paper?" District
Attorney—" I don't know, I do not read the paper, if you
do you can tell."

Mr. Ketchum was told by Judge Kent, that he must not
interrupt the District Attorney.

Gentlemen, continued the District Attorney, we are
not trying Rennett or Nogh, or those two addresses also

interrupt the District Attorney.

Gentlemen, continued the District Attorney, we are not trying Bennett or Noah, or those two aldermen, although the learned gentlemen wish to run out of the record. Instead of looking as they have done at those opinions as politicians, they ought to have looked at them as impartial men.

though the learned gentlemen wish to Fun out of the record. Instead of looking as they have done at those opinions as politicians, they ought to have looked at them as impartial men.

Mr. Ketchum here again interrupted the District Attorney and after asking a question, the District Attorney again proceeded. I have confined my views strictly to the record. These gentlemen undertake to destroy the reputation of two honorable men, because they declined to punish Bennett for crimes of which he had not been convicted. These men confined themselves merely to the subject matter of the trial. They discarded all extraneous matter and sentenced him for what he was convicted. I have yet to learn that if A is charged with assaulting B, and is tried for another assault on C, that when convicted of the assault on C, he is to be punished likewise for that on B, for which he has not been tried. These Judges in concluding their opinion, say—"We shrink not from giving publicity to our opinion, and after mature deliberation, we conclude by the imposition of the fine and request the Circuit Judge to sannounce it as our opinion. And, gecllemen, I feel warranted in saying that the amount of those fines was larger than the libel warranted. The punishment was greater than the offence deserved. This, gentlemen, inspires Colonel Stone, who listens to the opinion of the Circuit Judge, goes home and concocts this outrageous libel. This act, which Judge Kent had said was worthy of imprisonment.—Now, Judge Kent's opinion states that the Aldermen did tion, nor did they look beyond the libel itself, and therenot take any extraneous circumstances into consideratore inflicted a fine—just the course they ought to have taken, gentlemen. The gentleman says Bennett's paper is filled with attacks on private character. If so, does he read it? Are there mone to prosecute him? None to prosecute but Noah, who admits that he has libelled Bennett more than Bennett ibbelled him. If Bennett commits these crimes why is he not indicted and punished? It is ver

which his secret individual would have, in making in paper the vehicle of his slanderous matter. Did not Col. Stone attempt to take this case before the tribunal where Judge Nosh, the person whom his counsel would endeavor to make it appear was the informant of Colonel Stone, presides. (Here Mr. Ketchum rose in a very excited manner, and pronounced the District Attorney's assertions outrageous and malicious falsehoods, and behaved in such an excited manner, that Judge Kent was compelled to interfere in a very decided manner, and request Mr. Ketchum to allow Mr. Whiting to proceed without interruption.) Mr. Whiting after referring to the nuisance of the interruption, said, the counsel says it is false; here is the affidavit of Colonel Stone himself. The District Attorney then read the affidavit, which sustained his assertion in every particular. After explaining the law as it applied to this case, and reading and commenting on the outrageous libel which was the subject of trial, the District Attorney concluded by an eloquent appeal to the jurors, expressing a confident hope that they would vindicate the majesty of their Courts of Justice by bringing in a verdict of guilty according to the evidence offered to their consideration, and which would remove all those stains from the characters of Aldermen Purdy and Lee, which had been cast on them by this libel and send them from this court as pure and honorable men.

The learned gentleman sat down completely exhausted having been on his feet upwards of five hours, and having evidently produced a great effect by his powerful and eloquent address to the jury.

Judge KEST will deliver his charge to the jury on Monday morning.

CRy Intelligence. DEPARTURE OF GOV. DORR .- Considerable preparation vas made yesterday by the Democrats of Tammany Hal to give Gov. Dorr an escort to the Providence boat on his departure for Rhode Island. A spontaneous meeting of several thousand citizens was held at Tammany at about 3 o'clock, which was addressed by Gov. Dorr in a short and pointed speech, which was received with great enthusi-asm and feeling. He stated that the suffrage men asked no ling. He stated that the suffrage men asked no aid to fight their battles. They only desired the democracy of New York to stand between them and the National Government. He returned his thanks, and that of those he represented, for the cordial and heartfelt reception he had met with in this city, and concluded by stating that if he should call upon the democracy of New York city to aid them in obtaining their rights, that they would be asked to do nothing contrary to those principles that had ever been identified with the name of the old wigwam; and he then asked if so called upon would they come? The manner not to be misunderstood. The meeting was then addressed by the Speaker of the suffrage House of Representatives, who was loudly called for, and who was followed by Major Davizac until the time had arrived for forming the civic procession. The Governor was placed in an open barouche, in company with the Speaker, and Alderman Purdy, President of the Common Council, and L. D. Slamm, Esq. The procession, consisting of nearly a thousand persons, then moved off under the direction of the Marshals, Wm. H. Cornell, Stephen H. Fecks, Issac H. Knowlton and George W. Cornell, preceded by a band of music. Passing down Broadway, the band stationed at the American Museum struck up the national tune of Yankee Doodle, which was received by the crowd with cheers. The pavements on both sides of the street was crowded to excess with spectators, and the window and doors of the dwellings down Broadway lined with the inmates anxious to catch a peep at the lion of the day. On reaching the wharf several salutes were fired by a field piece under the charge of Capt. W. Castles, and manned by members of No. 8 engine, and 15 hose carriage. The boat left the dock at five o'clock, amidst the cheers of the thousands of spectators the strains of martial music and the roar of artillery. On passing the foot of Houston street in the Eleventh ward, he was saluted by discharges of cannon and the hearty cheers of the hundreds who had assembled.

Passing along the East river yesterdy, at the foot o Maiden lane, we perceived eighteen six pounders with carriages, &c., marked "Fort Adams," and to be shipped carriages, &c., marked "Fort Adams," and to be shipped to Frovidence. Thirty barrels of gunpowder are also to shipped in the same ressel. The impression is current that the name of "Fort Adams" has been placed upon them to prevent inquiry, and that they are really intended as engines of war for the suffrage party. Time will diclose the truth,

ble and really distressing murders took place in our cord. The demon is a being in the shape of a man England, ou Friday, in the ship Jane and Barbara, and the victim an innocent unoffending little child, aged only three years, son of John and Rachel Price, who arrived in he city two weeks since in the ship Byron, from Cardiff, Wales. The mother of the child having been taken sick on her arrival, was sent to the Quarantine Hospital, and the emigrant boarding house of Ann Morgan, 71 Cherry st, where the murder was committed. On Friday night, where the inducer was committed. On Friday night, Nobbs, in company with another person, engaged board at the same house and during yesterday morning, and was taken sick while passing into the yard, and fainted, and was conveyed into the house by Price. Dr. Alfred Underhill was called in and prescribed for him, but recommended his being sent to the horpital, at once, as he had all the representative was reliable for the propositions of a severe active of the page 1. premonitory symptoms of a severe attack offever. At about three o'clock, while the deceased child and a little girl aged five years, daughter of Henry Lader, were playing n the bed room on the second floor where Nobbs was ing, he suddenly seized the little boy and grasping an old dining knife that was lying on the table, he cut his throat in such a manner that almost instant death was the conse quence. He immediately afterwards attempted to destroy his own life by cutting his own throat, but was unsuccess his own life by cutting his own throat, but was unsuccessful, having made an incision only about four inches in length and not deep enough to injure him severely. The little girl witnessing the horrid act, run down in great fright, crying "Granny, granny Morgan, there's blood up stairs. The man has killed little Jemmy. He took him by the arm and pulled him towards him." Mrs. Edward Morgan, sister of the person who keeps the boarding house, and Naham Brown, hearing the noise, rushed up stairs and found Nobbs on the bed with the knife in his hand. He was immediately accepted and conversed to him by the arm and pulled him towards him." Mrs. Edward Morgan, sister of the person who keeps the boarding house, and Naham Brown, hearing the noise, rushed up stairs and found Nobbs on the bed with the knife in his hand. He was immediately secured and conveyed to the Police office by officers Ben. Parker and Mr. Bechley. Upon being asked what made him commit the deed, he replied he did not know all. When told by some one of the crowd in the room that he would be hung, he said "he knew that was all they could do to him, and he deserved it." On being placed in prison the wound in his neck was dreased by Dr. G. B. Warner, and he was then brought into the Coroner's office, to be present at the holding of the inquest. A number of witnesses were examined, who stated the facts given above, and also that the father of deceased child and Nobbs were entirely unacquainted previous to Friday night, when the latter came to the house; that they had no quarrel or difficulty with each other that was known to the inmates of the house, and that Nobbs was not effected by liquor in any way according to take no more interest in the proceedings than a spectator, and when asked if he wished to make any enquiries of the witnesses, he invariably answered "no." The only words spoken by him during the investigation was while Dr. Underhill was giving his testimony, he having stated that prisoner told him when he called in the morning, that he had fainted at night. Nobbs replied, "no, it was this morning, this morning." His throat was much swelled from the wound inflicted by himself, and his words were scarcely intelligible. Dr. Underhill stated that he an swered all questions put to him in the morning in a perfectly rational manner, but gave as an opinion that his symptoms of fever were such as oftentimes lead to partial insanity. He told him that he had drank a glass of beer in the morning and about half a glass of brandy also. The inmates of the house say that he was perfectly sober. Mr. Price, the father of the deceased child, left h

could have committed such a revolting act.

POLICE.—The only case of interest, yestorday, was the arrest of the notorious rogue Ike Bradshaw, alias Shaw, who was caught in the act of taking a wallet, containing \$1,200, from the pocket of Ira C. Johnson, of Woodstock, Ohio, while he was making inquiry for letters at the Post Office. He was perceived in his movements, by some of the bystanders, and immediately stopped, and the pocket book found under his vest from whence he took it, and gave it to the owner. He was committed about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Grand Jury, being in session, a true bill was found against him in an hour afterwerds. He will, in all probability be tried and sent to Sing Sing, before the week has passed.

SALE OF A CUTTER .- The revenue cutter, Vigilant, beautiful vessel, was sold at auction, in Boston, ast Thursday, for \$2,800 eash. There were two thousand persons at the sale.

CHATHAM THEATRE.-As was to be expected, the Chatham presented an intense jam, last evening, in honor of Mr. Thorne's benefit. After the firs piece, the Manager was called out, and in a neat and appropriate speech announced an engagement for six nights, with the great American tragedian, Edwin Forrest, Esq., who opens, on Monday night, in Othello, with Mr. Scott, as Iago. The "American Theatre" is certainly the appropriate scene of action for the highest ornament of the American dra ma, and the enthusiasm with which the announce ment was hailed is a proof that the manager will be fully supported in this enterprise.

Apalachicola Currency.

MR. BENNETT—
I notice in your exchange table Saturday morning,
"Apalachicola" quoted at 45 discount. The currency of that city is specie paying Georgia Bank
notes (principally Bank of St. Mary's), and operations are made upon a gold and silver basis.

FROM FLORIDA.—By the Newbern, from Palatka, at Savannah, we received the St. Augustine papers to the 7th inst. There is no further news of moment from the Indian country. Extracts from the

ment from the Indian country. Extracts from the papers follow:—
Dr. Martin, U. S. A. relieves Dr. Foot, U. S. A., at this post. Dr. Foot goes North.
Major Belknap arrived here on Thursday last, and has taken command of this post.
Halleck Tustenuggee and eighty of his people have surrendered themselves for emigration. By the W. M. Hitchcock, from Fort Pierce, we learn that Capt. Wright on a scout about forty miles south of that post, discovered four indians whom he hotly pursued without overtaking them; but they left their baggage, among which were four or five bags of flour. A small vessel was seen in the offing from which it is supposed they procured it.
Chander Hastings was convicted of the murder of Philip Rhorbuck, and James Greer of the murder of his wife, and both were sentenced to be hung on Wednesday, the first day of Juae.

Boz at Kingston, U. C.—Kingston has been visited by the celebrated Boz. He arrived here last Saturday, accompanied by Mrs. Dickens, from Toronto, and left for Mentreal this morning. He put up at the British American Hotel, where a private dinner was given to him by a few of the Kingston gentry, which was honored by the presence of several ladies of distinction. The dinner was a sample of what Mr. Daly can do when he likes. It will be long remembered by Mr. Dickens. We, that is to say, Dr. Barker, had the honor of an introduction to, and a few minutes conversation with that is to say, 17. Barker, had the honor of an intro-duction to, and a few minutes conversation with the great man. He is youthful in his appearance, not exceeding thirty years of age, and has a very striking physiognomy, though by no means handsome. He expressed himself much pleased with Canada, and with Kingston in particular.—Kingston Whig, May 10.

Charge d'Appairs at Guatemala.—Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday, was the Hon. W. S. Murphy, late U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Guatemala. Mr. M. was a passenger on board H. M. ship Illustrious, Adams, and was taken on board the packet ship Kentucky, from Boston, bound hither, in the Guulf of Mexico.—N. O. Bulletin, May 6.

MILITARY GREATNESS .- The last number of the "John C. O'Neil, a gentlemanly Hoosier, confined in the jail of this place for taking sundry bales of cotton, which, it was strongly suspicioned, belonged to some one else, has just received the gratifying intelligence that the sovereigns of his district in Indiana, have elected him Brigadier General."

Splended Launch of a War Steamer.—The war steamer Union, constructed at the Gosport Navy Yard, upon a plan to test the experiment of Lieut. Hunter, U. S. N. was launched yesterday.

It is the opinion of those who are competent to judge of such matters, that the Union is as perfect a piece of workmanship and as beautiful a model of naval architecture as was ever turned out of Uncle Sam's workshops. [This is not saying much in favor of the Union.] What her speed will be must depend upon the success of the experiment which she is intended to test; but there is every thing about her to justify the belief, that she will equal the swiftest boat in the service in that particular. We have from the first felt a lively interest in Licent. Hunter's experiment, and we look forward to its successful issue with renewed confidence since we have seen the noble ship which is destined to put it to the proof.

have seen the noble ship which is destined to put it to the proof.

The following are the dimensions of the Union: Extreme length, 184 feet 6 inches; extreme breadth of beam at gunwale, 33 feet 6 inches; depth of hold 16 feet 9 inches; draft when launched 8 feet; estimated draft when fully loaded, 13; and can carry fuel for thirty days' consumption.

The Union will be taken hence next week to Washington, where she will receive her engine and other equipments for service.

washington, where she will receive her engine other equipments for service.

We understand that the frigate St. Lawrence, on the stocks at the Gosport Navy Yard, is to be lauached on or about the 27th of this month.—Norfolk Herald May 12.

POSTSCRIPT.

Washington. [Correspondence of the Hardd.]

WASHINGTON, Friday Evening.

gressional Proceedings—Mr. Wise's Arrest—Mr. Forward and the Tariff.

The Senate sat until a late hour this afternoon. liscussing the amendments to the appropriation bill, n which the House had refused to concur. amendments of the Senate, raising the appropriation for the Boston Custom House from fifty the one hundred thousand dollars, which the House had rejected, were insisted upon by the Senate, and the oill goes back to the House for another fight to-mor-

No vote was taken on the Navy appropriation bill in the House, the amendment offered by Mr. Merriweather to cut down the appropriation for the pay and subsistence of officers and men being under onsideration at the time of adjournment

The magistrate before whom Mr. Wise appeared this morning, made no decision in the case, and there is to be another hearing before Judge Dunlop of the Crimiminal Court, to-morrow. Meantime he proceeding is exciting much interest among members of Congress, and strong doubts are expressed of its legality. The Constitution says Members of Congress shall be privileged from arrest except for treason, felony, or a breach of the peace. Mr. Wise is charged with neither of these offences. But some wise head swears he has reason to believe that Wise intends to break the peace by fighting a duel, and the authorities think of binding over. The House will very likely interfere in the matter to-morrow, and bring the District Attorney, Marshal, and Magistrate before the body for a breach of privilege, or a breach of law, or of propriety. It is impossible to say what the result of the whole thing will be, but it is thought that the duel may be prevented, and the original difficulty arranged in some way or other.

Applications are constantly made to members of members of Congress, and strong doubts are ex-

prevented, and the original difficulty arranged in some way or other.

Applications are constantly made to members of Congress for copies of Governor Poindexter's report. They cannot be furnished at present. The House directed the printing of the regular number only, two hundred and fifty, and these are exhausted. There is a motion pending for printing an additional number, but until they are ordered, the demand cannot be supplied.

The tariff report and bill of Mr. Forward are made upon his responsibility as the head of the Treasury Department without consultation with the President. The call was made upon the Secretary, who responded to it, giving his own views on the subject of presenting such a bill as in his opinion the necessities of the Government require. The President cannot be expected to concur with all his Cabinet on every question that comes up for consideration, but every question that comes up for consideration, but a difference of sentiment on certain points does not preclude the idea of perfectly harmonious co-opera-tion in the administration of public affairs.

## Washington.

[Correspondence of the Herald.] WASHINGTON, May 15, 1842. The Naval appropriation bill was got under way n the House to-day, but no progress made.

The talk in the city for the last two days has been confined to two subjects, the defeat of Boston by Fashion; and the expected duel between Wise and Stanley. Mr. Stanley left the city night before last, and is now at or near Boston, preparatory to sending his challenge, which has not yet been received by the other party. Mr. Wise was arrested yesterday by the Marshal of the District, and brought before a magistrate to keep the peace. He was at the Magistrate's office again to-day, to show cause why he should not be held to bail, and the matter is to be decided to-morrow. There is nething positive to show he has been challenged, or that he will be, so he demurs to the charge. Wise had a consultation with Walter Jones to-day about the matter. He says he will rather go to jail than offer any bail. All this fuss comes from the anti-duelling law. There is nothing of much interest stirring. Major Whisker of the army, at the invitation of the Russian Government, has consented to enter the Russian engineer service. The colonels captains and soldiers in this neighborhood are all preparing to march to the Baltimore encampment. The drum and fife is heard in all directions, and squadrons of horse, with bugles and clattering feet, are pouring down from the mountains of Maryland to join in the pageant on the grand review day. Vice lemilitaire and General Scott! ing his challenge, which has not yet been received

Baltimore. [Correspondence of the Herald.]

BALTIMORE, May 14, 1842. By an arrival at this port yesterday morning, we have the following later accounts from Montevideo:—

the following later accounts from Montevideo:—

MONTEVIDEO, March 12, 1842.—Our market is well supplied with all kinds of imports. Flour dull, by retail \$11, net \$6 Sp. without freight; Domestics unsaleable; Rice, Carolina, will net 5 ots. per lb; cane seat Chairs \$30 to \$22; wooden seat \$9, and rocking chairs will net about \$5 each; Hams, superior, 7½ cents; Butter, 11½ cents per blott; Lumber, white, pine, will net \$22 Sp. per M feet; Corn, \$4½ per bbl; Hyson Tea, 65 cents; light leaf Marvaland Tobacco can be sold to net 13 cents; Corlage, 7½ cents; Salt, 14½ cents bush; yellow soap will not nett over 4½ cents bl. Light Hides cost on board with cash 11½c. with proceeds of Exchange 13½c; Horse Hair 14½c; Wool, washed, 7½c. and Soap Stuff, 6½c. Exchange on England, 45½ to 46.

A very destructive fire took place about eight o'clock last evening, which destroyed entirely the extensive rope walk, on Fell's Point, of Mr. George A. Van Spreckleson with three dwelling houses adjacent, viz. those of Israel Manster, John Waits, and Wm. Knorr. Ten thousand dollars were insured on the ropewalk. It cost about \$20, 000. It was near a half mile in length, and was set fire on all parts, by some incendiary, nearly at the same

The following military companies from abroad, will be

on all parts, by some incendiary, nearly at the same time. The following military companies from abroad, will be in attendance at the encampment on Monday:—

From Virginia—Highland Blues, Capt. Long, Winchester; Charlestown Artillery, Capt. Rowan, Charlestown; Potomac Rifle, Capt. Hamtramack, Sheppardstown.

From Pennsylvania—Dauphin Guards, Capt. Roberts, Harrisburg; Lancaster State Fencibles, Capt. Roberts, Harrisburg; Lancaster State Fencibles, Capt. Pindlay, Lancaster; York Rifle, Capt. Hay, York.

From the District of Columbia—Washington Light Infantry, Capt. France, Washington; National Blues, Capt. Middleton, Washington; Mechanical Riflemen, Capt. Williams, Washington.

From Maryland—Patapasco Patriots, Capt. Swain, Ellicott's Mills; Powhatan Riflemen, Capt. Jean, Powhatan Factory; National Guards, Capt. Shriver, Frederick; Maryland Infantry, Capt. Small, Frederick; Westminster Guards, Capt. McCollum, Westminster; Annapolis Greys, Capt. Green, Annapolis; Baltimore County Troop, Capt. Gatch, Baltimore Loght Infantry, Lieut. Com. Hinks; Mechanical Volunteers, Capt. Watkins; Eutaw Infantry, Capt. Keyser; Independent Blues, Capt. Lilly; Baltimore German Guards, Capt. Ismael; Washington Light Guard, Capt. Honey. Fifty-third Regiment M. V. I.—Baltimore City Guards, Capt. Millikin; Independent Greys, Capt. Law; National Guard, Capt. Presstman; Maryland Cadet, Capt. Roney. Fifty-third Regiment M. V. I.—Baltimore German Guards, Capt. Fredericks; Lafayetto Volunteers, Capt. Roberts, First Artillery Regiment—Junior Artillerists, Capt. Klunck; Eagle Artillery, Capt. Kane. Fifth Cavalry Regiment—Independent Light Dragoons, Capt. Owings.

The U. S. Light Artillery, Major Ringgold, stationed at Fort McHenry, will join in most of the parades, particularly on the two "field days."

It is expected that some other companies, not yet reported, will strend the Encampment.

The troops in the Encampment will be reviewed by Governor Forter, of Pennsylvania, at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant; by Gov. Thomas,

Divine service will be performed in Camp on Sunday, the 22d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt.

The beautiful prize flag is to be presented by the commanding officer, and the trial to be decided by himself and staff, consisting of the following, viz:—Commander-in-Chief, Major Gen. G. H. Steuart; Adjutant General, Col. Horace Bliss; Quarter-master General, Col. H. W. Fitzhugh; Paymaster-General, Colonel Nathaniel Hickman; Surgeon-General, Professor N. R. Smith.

The Commissary Department is under charge of a committee, consisting of Colonel Bliss, Major Sanderson, and Capt. Kane.

We have another pleasant morning. Yours, RODERICK.

WAB DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1842.

The communication of Col. Worth of the 14th February last, and the suggestions of the Major General communing the army, contained in his letter of the 27th ult, in relation to the state of affairs in Florida, and the continuance of hostilities there, have been maturely considered, and I have now to communicate to the Major General commanding the army, the views of the President upon the subject.

the army, the views of the Freedom of the hostile Indians now in Florida, believed not to exceed two hundred and forty, including probably eighty warriors, would seem to indicate that all has been accomplished which can be effected by the employment of a large military force in offensive operations. Unless such operations are to be continued until the last Indian in the Peninsula shall be destroyed or